

Sixteenth Commencement of the Indiana Asbury University.

The classes of this institution were subjected to the usual ordeal of a public examination on the 9th and 13th days of July, inclusive, conveying the happiest impressions to the assembled audience. The Anniversary exercises of the Platonic and Philological Societies were fraught, we are told, with much that was beautiful, and attended with incidents of thrilling interest. The Platonic Society was addressed on the evening of the 17th inst., by an Alumnus of the Institution, Hon. JAMES HARTMAN, the young and talented United States Senator elect, from the State of Iowa.

In Mr. H.'s address, which, it is said, was one of great beauty and elegance, the legal profession was ably defended against the aspirations not unfrequently thrown upon it by the Clergy of the country, who too often arrogate to themselves the wisdom and virtue which may not fairly be presumed to be divided between them and their learned cotemporaries. Of course, we would not venture to insinuate, that either of those essential attributes of character are enjoyed by persons outside of the two professions; to the former of which Mr. HARTMAN, with great plausibility, attributed the credit of making our laws, and testing them of purifying our laws and deciding them.

We reached Greencastle on the afternoon of Wednesday, 18th, too late to hear the inauguration address of President CURRY, but during the progress of the graduating exercises of the Law Department. Only three of the graduates, Messrs. T. W. BENNETT, of Wayne county, and JAMES A. CRAWLEY and MARK T. DE MOTTE, of Greencastle, were present on the occasion. The speeches delivered by these young gentlemen embraced many matters of fact, which possessed the credit of genuineness if not of novelty, although all bore inexpressible marks of haste and the consequent evidence of imperfection of composition. Taking Mr. CRAWLEY'S oration as a standard of the man, we should judge him to be possessed of some force of character and much originality of intellect.

Let him fearlessly launch his bark upon the untrodden ocean of real life, and trust for his support to the God-sent impulses of his own intellect, and he will ride the raging waves, and reach, without shipwreck, the haven of a reasonable and laudable ambition. On Thursday evening the Philological Society was addressed by another Alumnus of the Institution, our young fellow-citizen, Mr. J. S. TARKINGTON. The speaker discussed his subject—"Our Political Concerns"—in a masterly manner, dealing Heracles blows where the iron mallet of fact afforded him a theme, and painting in rainbow tints, with the pencil of an artist the objects of living thought, brought into existence through a vivid and well educated imagination. Mr. TARKINGTON controls a rich voice, a correct modulation, and an elegant gesture. He beyond doubt, is the making of one of the prominent orators of the State of Indiana.

The Commencement Exercises, proper, were undergone during the forenoon of Thursday, the 19th inst. The graduating class consisted of eight young gentlemen, each of whom addressed the assembled multitude upon the subjects and in the order following: Mr. B. W. SMITH, of Monticello, spoke of the "Triumphs of Revolution." Mr. HARVEY H. KEITH, of Bloomfield, selected "Action—Our Duty" for his subject—Mr. JOHN P. ROUS, of Vevay, spoke of the "Mystery of Life"—JAMES R. BAXTER, of Jefferson county, treated upon the "Science of Government"—WILL L. LITTLE, of Newport, spoke of "Our Age," whilst "To Conquer—the birthright of the Soul," and "The Inefficiency of unaided Genius" were the subjects, respectively, of Mr. W. B. BIDDLE, of New Mayeville, and J. D. A. WARREN, Esq., of Wavoland. The Valedictory was delivered by Mr. PATTERSON McNUTT, of Posey Hills.

The writer is half disposed to slightly criticize the performances enumerated. We would not unnecessarily wound the sensitive feelings of the young gentlemen just emerging from the sacred halls of Learning, with their "blushing honors thick upon them," and could, with more ease and comfort, pass them by with a little faint praise, than attempt to impress upon their minds an old maxim, which the Faculty should have taught them, and the observance of which, in the future, may prevent the intrusion of petty sorrows to themselves and disappointments to their friends. Had they remembered that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing right," the orations they attempted to deliver—that part of the Commencement exercises in which they were expected to display whatever genius they possessed—would, at least, have been perfectly committed to memory. We listened to no speech within the College walls which, in close consecutiveness of thought and force of reason, was such as to justify the expectations we had indulged; yet, many truths were uttered, and many thoughts, teeming with the vital essence of beauty, were thrown in fitful showers upon us, bathing the soul with spiritual dew, and giving birth, in a moment, to those celestial flowers of the heart whose seed are found in the divinely inherited and impulsive sentiments of youth. The effect of all, however, was destroyed and the auditor made painfully conscious of his subsidiary existence, by the frequent cessations of the speaker's voice in the midst of a picture of sublimity, and the repeated consultation of that very material object, the ever ready manuscript. We can scarcely imagine in what way the boasted benefits of the mental discipline, cultivated by a long and arduous study of the Latin and Greek, is to be turned to a practical use, if the recipient shall lack the capacity to hold in his memory the substance and the words of a little speech of fifteen minutes duration.

Our remarks here are designed to be general and not to apply particularly and specifically to the graduates at the Sixteenth Commencement of the Asbury University. These young gentlemen, we are told, are men of talent and excellent scholars. If they have subjected themselves to criticism, it is the result of timidity, perhaps, or of inexperience in public speaking, and not of incapacity. They received their Diplomas with much grace and courtesy at the hands of the President, Rev. DANIEL CURRY. In conferring the degrees the President gave them his parting blessing in a brief but salutary exhortation. He hoped the lessons they had learned within the College walls, would bear them, in the humble consciousness of intellectual power, through every trial, and sustain them in every emergency. They were to go forth to battle amid the cold uncharitable conflicts of life—they were to come in contact with the passions of error and the prejudice of ignorance. Yet it was their province to vindicate the truth—to act, and to act rightly, spreading abroad them, wherever they might be, the hallowing influences received whilst in the genial pursuit of knowledge. The President assured them that the ceremonies of the occasion were not parting ceremonies—that they would serve to bind his heart more closely than before, to those—wherever they should go his best wishes would be with them, and his memory would linger about them. After much wholesome advice and many exquisite allusions to the past, the President bid his students adieu, with the beautiful benediction, "May Heaven's eternal blessings be with you and crown you with eternal life."

The hour for parting had arrived, and under the influence of the melodious music of Mrs. Prof. HIRSHEN and the Misses ARNOLD and RANKIN, which pervaded the hearts of the audience at intervals during the whole of the Commencement Exercises, the students and the people bid each other farewell, and departed for their homes. And as, without more circumstance at all, I hold it fit, that as these hands and feet, for every man has his business and his duty, such as it is, and for my own poor part, look you—it is no matter what I do.

We had intended giving some account of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Asbury University, together with some important statistics of public interest, but on account of the length of what is already written must desist for the present.

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He then passed on to the subject of anti-slavery sentiment in the country in general. So long ago, he said, there was a man who dared stand what he now declares to be, that slavery is sectional, and Freedom is national, and the Federal Government has no responsibility for it. In New Hampshire in 1835, the Legislature declared by an overwhelming majority that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be a violation of national faith—Henry Wilson's Speech.

That is to say, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia would not now be regarded as a violation of national faith. Mr. Wilson is ready, whenever he can get the voters to sustain him, to perpetrate this enormity.

The power is not quite ripe, and the platform had better be non-committal on this point—but time, a little time is the only thing necessary.

Governor Redner's Message to the Legislature of Kansas.

On the subject of slavery, the Governor speaks as follows:

"There are many specific subjects of Legislation, some of which are expressly referred to you by the bill organizing our Territory, and others spring from the necessities of our community. Foremost among them is the question whether we shall build our government upon the basis of free slave labor. Claiming as we do the same capacity for self-government as our fellow citizens of the States, with a far greater, if not an exclusive interest in the institutions and laws which are to exist among us, compelled alone to bear their burdens, and entitled alone to claim their benefits, wisdom, justice and fairness would dictate that those laws and institutions inside of the Constitution of the United States, should be moulded by ourselves, stimulated by the absorbing interest we must feel in them, rather than by the representatives or citizens of other States, who are no more competent to the task than we—who have no stake with us in their results, and who would most indignantly repel any offer of reciprocity from us in assisting to manage their affairs. The provision of Territorial Organic Act securing us the right as is founded in the true doctrine of republicanism. It may be exercised in various degrees and in various ways, and whenever it is called into action it cannot legitimately be attended with that excitement which is incident to the agitation of the slavery question in the direction of an attack upon constitutional rights. An agitation of that kind such as we see in the Southern States, is the history of our country by the destructive spirit of abolitionism can never be productive of good but evil, and is calculated in an eminent degree to obscure the glories of the past, to evoke the foulest spirit of discord among the citizens of our common country, and also to mar our brilliant future, if not to endanger the existence of our cherished Union. A want of fidelity to the solemn compact of the constitution and an attack upon the rights of the States which are guaranteed by it, can have no justifying excuse. This view of the peculiar case, however, is not to be confounded with the discussion and settlement of the slavery question in our territory in its bearings upon the formation of our institutions. That has been referred to us as an open question by the legitimate action of the Nation, and here it is not only the privilege but the duty of every man to speak his opinions freely and enforce them peacefully and fairly. Advocate and opponent stand on the same ground and must mutually concede to each other the identical measures of right which they claim for themselves. Freedom of opinion and freedom of discussion without licentiousness are of the very essence of republicanism at all times are particularly to be respected here. The permanent character and high authority of a State Constitution and the fact of its submission to a direct vote of the people of the territory, indicate that even as a signal occasion for the decision of the territorial people. In the meantime, however, a territorial Legislature may undoubtedly act upon the question to a limited and partial extent, and may temporarily prohibit, tolerate or regulate slavery in the territory, and an absolute or modified form with all the force and effect of any other Legislative act binding until repealed by the same power that enacted it.

On the census the Governor says:

"The census of the territory taken under the provisions of the act of Congress, exhibits a return of two thousand nine hundred and four qualified voters, and an entire population of eight thousand five hundred and twenty-one persons, exclusive of Indians and officers, soldiers and the employees of the army of the United States, not residing in the territory. The census returns which are submitted for your inspection, contain a considerable amount of statistical information, such as the place of emigration, ages, occupations, &c. This population consists of five thousand one hundred and thirty-eight males, and three thousand and three hundred and eighty-three females. And it is a fact worthy of remark as peculiar to a great extent of this territory, that they are not as usual collected about one point or along a frontier line, but are dispersed over a district of more than 15,000 square miles. This state of things although it has its inconveniences at present, is nevertheless gratifying, as it indicates that our territory has many points of strong interest, promising an early development of our resources."

Know Nothingism.

It is a well known fact, that a short time since, a National Convention of Know Nothings assembled in the city of Philadelphia. Delegates were sent up to said Convention, from every State in the Union, under solemn pledges to stand by the Union and to abide by the decision of the majority of the said Convention. It is also a well known fact that a spirit to resist to said Convention that the minority refused to be governed by the majority and that too, in violation of solemn obligations to do so.

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House, new frame, one story, two rooms, a
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No. 92, MARION Co., Ind.—Improvement
east of Indianapolis, on National Road,
acres, 100 acres in good cultivation, balance
abandoned, good frame barn and log house,
or whole to suit purchasers. Price \$60 per acre.
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No. 91, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. 3 acres
aground on Lawrenceburg R.R.—Here are
new, frame cottage, 4 rooms and porch
and bath. Lot size .51 by 200; plenty of shade
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No. 87, ALABAMA STREET—Corner
street—house and lot; house, new frame,
rooms and porch, new brick well; lot, 3
feet. Price, \$1,150. Terms, 1,000 cash, 150
monthly.
CONDIT, WRIGHT & CO.
No. 86, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—la la
Upper Mississippi R. R. Co. Subdivision of
1, lot, size 40½ by 220. Price, \$250. To
balance in 3 and 6 months. Will trade
buggy, or anything of the kind.

CONDIT, WRIGHT & CO.
No. 72, ILLINOIS STREET.—corner of
lot 1; size 37½ by 130. Price \$1,000. Terms
1 balance in 1 and 2 years.

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No. 71, ILLINOIS STREET.—between
Chair-st., 3 lots; size 37 by 130. Price, \$800
½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

CONDIT, WRIGHT & CO.
No. 69, ELIZABETH STREET.—Har-
lots 38 by 117. Price \$100 each. Terms
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CONDIT, WRIGHT & CO.
No. 66, DRAKE & Co.'s ADDITION.—
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No. 66, MARKET STREET.—Lots in building back to alley; unimproved. Price, \$125 to \$150 each. Terms, \$15 cash, balance in 2 and 4 years.
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No. 58, MARION COUNTY, IND.—65 acres city; a good improved farm of 50 acres, so called; acres in cultivation, 30 in timber; all under good buildings, orchard, &c.; spring under \$40 per acre. \$2,000 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.
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No. 30, WHITE CO., IND.—On Tippecanoe River, containing 514 acres; 160 acres are in pasture, 180 in timber, soil warm and dry, good houses and barns, also a few small orchards. There will be two fine orchards and good springs, mill seat as can be found on Tippecanoe river. Located 4 miles from Pittsburg, on Wabash and 3½ miles from Brookstown, on New Orleans Railroad. Will be sold in parts or purchased. Price, \$18 per acre. Terms—Cash or 1 year, 10% interest.

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No. 49, NATIONAL ROAD.—West of St. Louis, Mo.; 100 acres; 70 in cultivation, 30 in woods. Soil rich and fertile. Good buildings. Price, \$2000 cash, balance in 92 and 108 months.

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No. 34, MICHIGAN STREET.—Between
and East Streets; 2 lots; size, 36.3 by 202.8
Terms, $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

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No. 33, EAST ST.—Between Michigan
4 lots; size, 33.8 by 120. Price, \$550 each
cash, balance in 1 and 2 years.

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No. 26, TIPTON ST., IND.—2,600 acres of
ed land. Price, \$5.50 per acre.

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No. 25, JASPER CO., IND.—11,900 acre tract
line of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad
rolling prairie, and good tillable land. The

the first entries of Government lands in this
have been withheld from market until
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No. 31, CIRCLE-ST.—House and Lot,
one and a half stories; 5 rooms and cellar;
Lot 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet front; will be sold in parts.
Price, \$100 per foot. Terms, % cash, bal-
ance in 3 years. CONDIT, WRIGHT & CO.

No. 20, WHITE CO., IND.—2,000 acres, in
tract, 17 miles from Lafayette, 10 miles
from St. Louis, on N. A. & O. R. R. Price,
\$100 per acre. Terms cash. CONDIT, WRIGHT & CO.

No. 5, JASPER CO., IND.—400 acres, in
tract, 31 and 32, t 26 n, 9 w, 440 prairie and 40
first rate prairie and good heavy timber land.

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No. 4, JASPER CO. IND.—1,000 acres. Timber land on the road between Bradloer and Rensselaer, 7 miles from Rensselaer. Free.

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No. 3, JASPEL CO. IND.—5,000 acres. Prairie—rich, dry, rolling, prairie—none of the best farm in the State, and cleared off and best farm in the State, and cleared off and timber to suit. Free. **CONDIT, WRIGHT & CO., INC.**

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